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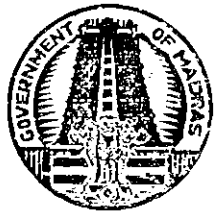
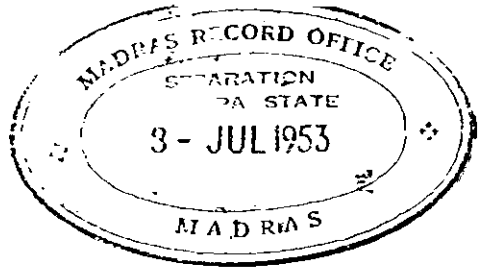
[Despatch Abstract.]

Habitual offenders - Settlements - Kallar, Korava, Yenadi and Sugali - Reclamation - Administration report for 1948 - 1949 Recorded.

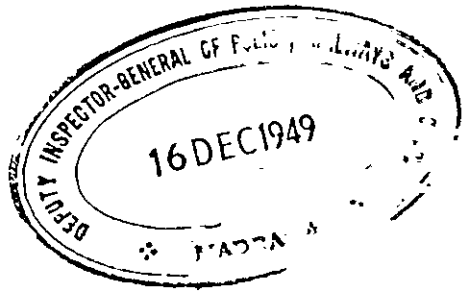




ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON

KALLAR RECLAMATION, KORAVA RECLAMATION, HABITUAL OFFENDERS SETTLEMENTS, YENADI AND SUGALI RECLAMATIONS FOR 1948-49



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1949

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON KALLAR RECLAMATION, KORAVA RECLAMATION, HABITUAL OFFENDERS SETTLEMENTS, YENADI AND SUGALI RECLAMATIONS FOR 1948-49.

I. KALLAR RECLAMATION.

The Kallar Reclamation scheme was ordered to be continued for a further period of three years from 1st October 1948 in G.O. Ms. No. 4353, Home, dated 25th November 1948.

A. Mathurai North district.

Officers.—The following officers were in charge of the Reclamation work during the periods noted against each :—

Name.	Date.
Sri R. M. Mahadevan	1st April to 4th December 1948.
Janab Y. M. Roshan	7th December 1948 to 6th February 1949.
Sri K. Gopalakrishna Ayyar	5th to 6th December 1948 and 7th to 27th February 1949.
Janab Y. M. Roshan	28th February 1949 to the end of the year.

Mr. S. John continued as assistant for Kallar Reclamation work to the District Superintendents of Police, Mathurai North and South, till 28th July 1948 when he was relieved by Mr. Mohamed Jan who continued till 4th February 1949. Sri C. Balakrishna Udayar, District Superintendent of Police, Mathurai South, was in additional charge from 5th to 10th February 1949. Sri T. Ramanujam Ayyangar remained for a short period from 11th February 1949 and he was relieved by Sri V. Gomathinayagam Pillai on 10th March 1949 who continued till the close of the year.

Establishment.—There was no change in the office establishment. The Special Establishment of two Supervisors of Kallar Schools and three Junior Co-operative Inspectors continued to be employed throughout the year. The Common Revenue Inspector, Scout-Master and Overseer under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Mathurai South, continued to work in this district also during the year.

Budget.—The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 99,352, excluding an appropriation of Rs. 28,000 sanctioned for the grant of loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies in this district during the year. An additional allotment of Rs. 13,786 was found necessary to meet the expenditure on account of the revision of salaries, increased rate of dearness allowance and enhanced rate of boarding grants during the year.

Education.

Schools.—The total number of schools in this district continued to be 67 (64 for boys and 3 for girls). Of these 67 schools, 64 schools were under the direct control of this department, while the remaining three were under Mission management. All the 67 schools are complete Lower Elementary schools with standards I to V.

Two Supervisors with headquarters at Sholavandan and Dindigul exercised immediate control and supervision over all the schools in their respective areas.

The Inspector of Police and Sub-Inspectors of Police in the district helped the supervisors and teachers in securing the attendance of Kallar pupils.

The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 3,759 as against 3,768 in 1947–48. Out of this number, 2,408 were boys and 1,351 were girls. The total number of Kallar pupils was 2,683, 100 were of Scheduled Castes and the remaining 676 were non-Kallar pupils.

Strength and attendance.—The figures relating to the strength and attendance of the pupils for the last four years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Strength.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
1945	67	3,890	3,613	92·96
1946	67	3,853	3,327	86·3
1947	67	3,768	2,864	76·0
1948	67	3,759	2,834	75·0

The fall in attendance was mainly due to the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Staff.—The total strength of teachers during the year was 117 as against 116 last year, of which 34 were women teachers. Of these 117, four were secondary grade teachers, 111 were elementary higher grade teachers and two lower elementary grade teachers. All the teachers attended the monthly meetings of the Teachers' Association and received instructions regarding the method of teaching from their respective Supervisors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools concerned.

School buildings.—There are 47 school buildings constructed at Government cost. Three schools are held in private buildings under Mission-management. The remaining 17 schools are housed in buildings provided by the Kallar Panchayatdars for which no rent is paid. Five school buildings at Kuttilnaickenpatti, Ellaipatti, Vadivalkarai, Pallapatti and South Kurumbapatti were repaired during the year. No new building was constructed.

General.—As usual, the Supervisors of Kallar Schools made quarterly inspections of the schools apart from their surprise visits. Officers of the Educational Department also inspected the schools periodically and their remarks and suggestions received close attention. Besides, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, inspected a number of schools during the year. Almost all the schools paid special attention to games, play-grounds and gardening. The growing of trees was also encouraged.

Boarding grants.—Sixty-seven boys and 98 girls were sanctioned boarding grants during the year. A statement showing the distribution of boarders in the various schools is appended as Statement I.

Scholarships and stipends.—Three residential scholarships and 48 non-residential scholarships were awarded to deserving Kallar pupils studying in the various schools in the district. No stipends were sanctioned as there were no applicants for them.

Scouts.—There were 65 cub-packs, two scout troops and one rover crew with 171 recruits, 914 cubs, 40 scouts, 41 rovers and 81 officers numbering in all 1,250 as against the same number of groups with 991 cubs, 33 scouts, 35 rovers and 86 officers of last year. All the cub-packs were supplied with uniform and general equipment and all have been registered.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, Mathurai, continued to be the Assistant District Scout Commissioner. The District Scout-Master, Kallar Reclamation, Mathurai, inspected almost all the scout groups during the year.

Divisional rallies and inter cub-pack competitions were held in various centres in the district. " Scout Day " was observed on 23rd October 1948 by all Scout groups in their own localities in the district. A District Scouter's Conference was held in Mathurai on 27th November 1948 when scouters of the Mathurai North district participated in the deliberations.

Loans and Co-operative activities.

Revenue Branch.—No loan was advanced to Kallars during the year by the Revenue Department under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

No lands were assigned to Kallars during the year.

Co-operative Branch.—The 65 Kallar Co-operative Societies continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year.

A sum of Rs. 27,900 was advanced to 21 Kallar Co-operative Societies as short-term loans to enable them to grant loans to their members for the purchase of cattle. The dues to the Government at the beginning of the year was Rs. 35,886. A sum of Rs. 23,046 was recovered during the year and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 40,740.

Membership.—There were 2,933 members in all the 65 societies at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and twenty-one persons were admitted and 147 members were removed during the year. The total number of members at the close of the year was 3,007. A sum of Rs. 1,850 was collected as share capital during the year and share capital amounting to Rs. 676 was refunded to members for various reasons.

Dividend.—Dividends amounting to Rs. 137–10–0 were disbursed to the members of nine Kallar Co-operative Societies.

Investments.—The share capital, profits and reserve funds invested in the Mathurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Mathurai, are shown below :—

Name of deposit.	31st March 1946.	31st March 1947.	31st March 1948.	31st March 1949.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Reserve Fund	35,193	36,534	37,416	38,532
Annual Fixed Deposit Account ..	14,362	14,078	12,752	12,718
Savings Bank Account	516	517	547	555
Total ..	50,071	50,929	50,715	51,805

There has been progressive increase in the credits under the Reserve Fund. The fall in respect of fixed deposits was due to the grant of more loans to members from the Societies' own funds.

General.—The general working of the societies and their financial position were satisfactory. Dormant societies were revived by admitting new solvent members. Steps were taken to promote thrift among the members.

The Mathurai District Piramalai Thevar Common Fund granted short-term loans to the Kallar Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 903 was carried up to 31st March 1949 under the " Common Good Fund " of the Kallar Co-operative Societies.

The Co-operative Society started in 1944 for the benefit of the Kallar School employees continued to function satisfactorily.

General.

Divisional Kallar Advisory Committee.—Seven meetings were held during the year—four for Mathurai and Nilakkottai taluks and three for Dindigul and Palni taluks.

Inspection.—The District Magistrate, Mathurai, inspected the Kallar Reclamation Branch of the District Police Office on 4th September 1948 and found the general condition to be satisfactory.

Registration.—Consequent on the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act there was no registration of Kallars under the Act.

Kallar Panchayats.—The panchayats have become defunct on account of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kallar crime.—A comparative statement of District and Kallar crime for 1947 and 1948 is appended as Statement II. The total district Kallar crime has increased during the year under review when compared with last year. The Kallars have taken an active part in crimes due to the absence of the penal provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act. They were responsible for the major percentage of crimes under dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and cattle theft. But the one redeeming feature this year was in regard to detection which was mainly due to the close contact which the Police Officers established with the leading panchayatdars who were responsible for giving clues at the proper time to detect these cases.

Programme of work for next year.—(1) A review of the current year's work calls for attention to two important questions :—

(i) Maintenance of reasonable standard of attendance of Kallar pupils in schools.

(ii) Arresting the increase in Kallar crime.

(2) (*a*) The authorities concerned will have to be moved to declare the whole Kallar area for compulsory elementary education.

(*b*) In addition to the usual persuasions by the Reclamation staff, the regular Police Officers, inclusive of the Gazetted Officers, will have to be instructed to contact the Kallar Panchayatdars as part of their duties with a view to improving school attendance.

(*c*) The regular Police staff will keep close watch over the active Kallar criminals.

(*d*) Putting up of security cases against hardened criminals.

(*e*) Extending the operations of the Habitual Offenders Act.

B. Mathurai South district.

Officers—District Superintendent of Police—

Names of officers.	Date.
A. N. Rai	From 1st April to 15th June 1948.
S. John, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation in charge.	From 16th June to 20th July 1948.
Y. M. Roshan	From 21st July to 5th December 1948.
C. Balakrishna Udayar	From 6th December 1948 to 31st March 1949.

Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation.—The following officers held charge of the post of the Deputy Superintendent of Police for

Kallar Reclamation, Mathurai South and North districts, during the periods noted against them :—

Name of officers.	Date.
Mr. M. John	From 1st April to 27th July 1948.
Janab Muhammad Jan	From 28th July 1948 to 4th February 1949.
Sri T. Ramanujam	From 11th February to 9th March 1949.
Sri V. Gomathinayagam Pillai . ..	From 10th to 31st March 1949.

Sri C. Balakrishna Udayar, District Superintendent of Police, held additional charge of the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, from 5th to 10th February 1949.

Establishment.—The entire staff sanctioned for the Kallar Reclamation scheme continued to be employed during the year. Besides this, an accountant and one lower division clerk sanctioned temporarily for Kallar Reclamation audit work were ordered to be retained till 30th September 1949 in G.O. No. 2090, Home, dated 3rd August 1948.

Budget.—The budget allotment for 1948–49 for Kallar Reclamation work was Rs. 4,82,189 as against Rs. 4,64,405 for 1947–48. In addition to this, an appropriation of Rs. 60,000 was also sanctioned for disbursement of loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies.

Education.

Schools.—Of the 189 schools that were maintained for Kallar pupils in Mathurai South district during 1947–48, one school at Paloothu was closed from 9th August 1948 (afternoon) due to prevalence of a virulent type of malaria, in G.O. No. 2339. Home, dated 8th September 1948. All the remaining 188 schools continued to function satisfactorily.

The management of these schools was vested with the authorities noted below :—

	Boys and girls mixed.	Schools for girls.	Total.
1 District Superintendent of Police, Mathurai South ..	174	6	180
2 A.M.C.C., Thirumangalam	3	..	3
3 C.S.M., Usilampatti	1	..	1
4 R.C.M., Usilampatti	4	..	4
Total ..	182	6	188

School buildings.—Extension to the school building at Thummakundu was put up this year and improvement to the school building at Sathangudi was completed. The school building at Nathapatti which was in a dilapidated condition was demolished and in its place, a new building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,200 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3458, Home, dated 16th September 1948. A new school building sanctioned in G.O. No. 2473, Home, dated 30th June 1948, was constructed at Pachakoppanpatti at a cost of Rs. 4,800. Out of the 38 school buildings owned by private bodies, repairs to which were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2557, Home, dated 5th July 1948, 22 were repaired during the year leaving 16 schools (for want of time) to be repaired later.

Strength and attendance.—The statements below show the strength of Kallar and non-Kallar pupils in the Kallar schools for the last three years :—

(i) Kallar and non-Kallar children.

Year.	Number of schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1946	189	9,731	5,614	15,345
1947–48	189	9,815	5,819	15,634
1948–49	188	9,480	5,320	14,800

(ii) Kallar children only.

1946	189	8,340	5,109	13,449
1947–48	189	8,172	5,322	13,494
1948–49	183	7,657	4,775	12,432

The average attendance of Kallar pupils fell to 69·9 per cent from 71·1 per cent of last year. The decrease is only 1·2 per cent as against 16·8 per cent last year. This is a satisfactory feature against the appalling fall in attendance last year. Strenuous efforts were taken by the reclamation staff to stop the decrease in attendance.

Admission of non-Kallar pupils.—The scheme of admission of non-Kallar pupils in Kallar schools which was started as an experimental measure in 15 schools and later extended to ten more schools culminated in throwing open all the Kallar schools to other communities during the year, in G.O. No. 4200, Home, dated 15th November 1948, subject to availability of accommodation. The total number of non-Kallar pupils at the end of the year under review was 2,368 as against 2,140 of last year.

The statement below shows the total number of teachers distributed in the several grades :—

Grade.	1947–48.			1948–49.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Secondary	3	..	3	3	..	3
Higher Elementary	310	132	442	310	136	446
Lower Elementary	15	4	19	15	4	19
Total ..	328	136	464	328	140	468

The total number of teachers employed in Kallar schools at the beginning of the year was 464 besides two Scout Instructors and one Sewing and Knitting Mistress. The variations in the number of staff are explained below :—

	Teachers.	Scout masters.	Sewing mistress.
Number employed at the end of last year ..	464	2	1
Number additionally appointed—			
(i) G.O. Ms. No. 1681, Home, dated 5th May 1948	11	..	..
(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 1891, Home, dated 18th May 1948	1	..	..
Total ..	476	2	1
Number retrenched.—			
(i) G.O. No. 1315, Home, dated 14th May 1948	2	..	..
(ii) G.O. No. 1455, Home, dated 1st June 1948	3	..	..
(iii) G.O. No. 2339, Home, dated 8th September 1948	2	..	..
(iv) Proceedings No. B.3-867/49, dated 21st February 1949, of the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, later ordered in G.O. No. 1080, Home, dated 2nd April 1949	1	..	..
Total ..	468	2	1

The Departmental Association of Kallar School Teachers organized in the four ranges of this district continued to hold their meetings regularly every month. The Officers of Education and Reclamation Departments attended these meetings and gave instructions to the teachers.

Physical training.—Instruction in physical training exercises was regularly imparted to all pupils in Kallar schools and their interest in games and athletic contests was stimulated.

Boarding homes.—The two boarding homes at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam under the management of this department continued to work satisfactorily. The Headmasters of the Board High Schools at Usilampatti and Uthamapalayam were the ex-officio Wardens of the Boarding Homes in their respective places. At Usilampatti there is a full-time assistant warden employed by Government. At Uthamapalayam one of the school teachers continued to train scouts attached to the boarding home.

The number of boarders studying at the end of the year at these boarding homes are shown below :—

	Number sanctionod.	Number on roll on 31st March 1949.
Usilampatti	300	251
Uthamapalayam	100	78

The vacancies were due to long absence of some boarders and due to the removal for misconduct of some others. The rate of boarding charges was Rs. 10 per mensem per boarder as per G.O. No. 1745, Home, dated 2nd May 1947.

The health and morale of the boarders were quite satisfactory. There was no instance of breach of discipline among the boarders during the year.

Boarding grants.—In addition to the maintenance of the two Kallar boarding homes, boarding grants at fixed monthly rates were sanctioned for deserving Kallar pupils studying in the various schools in the district. The number of pupils who were receiving boarding grants at the end of the year is shown in Statement III.

Scholarships and stipends.—Nineteen residential scholarships, five industrial scholarships and 144 non-residential scholarships were sanctioned to the Kallar pupils who were studying in the various colleges and schools in the Province. The Statement IV appended shows the total number of pupils who were receiving scholarships during the year.

Vocational training.—Twenty-six Kallar pupils were undergoing vocational training in printing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, general mechanism, etc., in various institutions with the aid of the boarding grants and scholarships granted by this department.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.—Two Blue Bird Flocks and one Scout troop were started during the year and the number of various units and their strength are as under :—

155 Cub-packs with 2,075 plus 865 recruits.

8 Scout troops with 253 scouts.

3 Rover crews with 132 rovers.

5 Blue Bird Flocks with 92 blue birds.

4 Girl guide companies with 98 girl guides.

235 Officers.

Total strength—3,750.

The Kallar scout master and the additional scout master at Theni continued to inspect the various scout organizations and train the scouts. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, who was the Assistant Scout Commissioner, continued to supervise the scouting activities. Divisional rallies and inter-cub-pack competitions were held at different centres of the district. Kallar scouts rendered useful service during festivals and at large gatherings and prohibition campaigns making themselves more and more serviceable to the public.

General.—The Bee-keeping and Jaggery-making Instructor continued to work throughout the year by bringing home to the villagers the advantages and economic value of cottage industries, viz., poultry-farming, bee-keeping, milch-goat rearing, etc., besides supervising the maintenance of bee-hives set up by the villagers.

The Kallar schools were regularly inspected by the Supervisors. The officers of the Education department and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, assisted by the Special Inspector of Police, Kallar Reclamation, also inspected the schools and took steps to ensure efficiency and improve attendance in the schools. The Special Sub-Inspectors frequently visited the schools and persuaded the parents of the chronic absentees to send their children to schools regularly.

Expenditure on education.—The statement below shows the total expenditure on the education during the years 1946, 1947–48 and 1948–49 :—

Particulars.	1946. Rs.	1947-48. Rs.	1948-49. Rs.
1 Pay of special establishment of supervisors, scout-masters, assistant warden, bee-keeping instructor, remuneration to wardens and pay of Kallar school teachers	1,84,826	2,11,869	2,19,491
2 Travelling allowance on establishment side ..	8,121	8,839	10,096
3 Miscellaneous expenditure	9,176	1,28,641	1,50,424
4 Education buildings	4,410	9,632	12,798
5 Equipment for schools	2,142	3,282	2,636
6 Boarding charges and grants	1,09,612	90,256	90,636

Loans and Co-operative activities.

The Special Revenue Inspector at Usilampatti continued the work of making preliminary enquiries into the petitions of Kallars who applied for revenue loans and also arranged for the collection of such loans from the Kallars as well as the collection of loans granted by the Revenue department under the Land Improvement Loans Act for sinking new wells and repairing old ones.

A statement showing loans granted to Kallars under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the sinking of new wells and repairing old wells during the last five years is given below :—

Year.	Number of new wells constructed.	Number of old wells repaired.	Total.	Amount of loan granted.
1944 ..	2	1	3	700 (new wells) 200 (old wells)
1945 ..	..	5	5	Nil.
1946 ..	5	..	5	1,600
1947–48 .	233	..	233	71,950
1948–49 ..	270 *	..	270	1,28,560

* This figure includes 241 wells for which the amount advanced will subsequently be treated as subsidies on verification of the conditions for the grant being satisfied.

A sum of Rs. 5,500 was granted by the Revenue Department to 18 Kallars under the Agricultural Loans Act.

Progress of collections of revenue loans.—A statement showing the demand, collection and balance is given below :—

Particulars.	1946.	1947–48.	1948–49.
	Demand.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Arrear	2,701 0 5	1,929 6 10	864 11 2
Current .. .	8,117 14 1	9,192 4 10	7,241 0 8
	10,818 14 6	11,121 11 8	8,105 1. 10
	Collection.		
Arrear	..	378 12 4	558 2 9
Current	7,853 2 7	8,852 0 8	2,881 6 7
	7,853 2 7	9,230 13 0	3,439 9 4
	Balance.		
	2,965 11 11	1,890 14 8	4,666 2 6

Assignment of lands.—No lands were assigned to Kallars during the ear.

Co-operative branch.—There were 8,107 members at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and sixty were newly admitted and 126 were removed leaving a membership of 8,241 at the end of the year.

Net assets.—The total net assets of the societies amounted to Rs. 91,74,714 on 1st April 1949 as against 1,01,44,508 on 1st April 1948.

Working capital.—The working capital of the societies was Rupees 3,82,112–4–0 on 1st April 1949 as against Rs. 3,20,884–1–0 on 1st April 1948.

Investment.—Twenty-eight societies were affiliated as members of the Mathurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Mathurai, with a total of 37 shares amounting to Rs. 3,100. Thirty-six societies have taken shares to the value of Rs. 2,183 in the Mathurai South District Kallar Labour Co-operative Society, Checkanurani, and 75 societies held shares in the Mathurai South District Kallar Sale Co-operative Society, Usilampatti, to the value of Rs. 1,403 at the rate of Re. 1 per share.

Deposits.—The share capital and surplus collections of all Kallar co-operative societies continued to be invested in the Mathurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. The total amount to the credit of these societies on 1st April 1949 was Rs. 146–6–0 under savings bank and Rs. 67,958–14–0 under accumulated fixed deposit accounts.

Reserve fund.—The entire reserve fund of the societies stands invested in the Mathurai District Central Co-operative Bank, Limited. The total investment made up to 31st March 1949 was Rs. 1,55,163–9–0.

Loan disbursement.—A sum of Rs. 60,000 was disbursed to thirty societies during the year.

Short-term loans—(a) Due by the societies to the Government.—A sum of Rs. 1,10,842 was outstanding on 1st April 1948 and a sum of Rs. 60,000 was disbursed during the year. A sum of Rs. 46,442 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,24,400 at the end of the year.

(*b*) *Principal overdue.*—A sum of Rs. 7,771 fell due up to the end of 31st March 1949 of which a sum of Rs. 6,748 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,023 at the end of the year. Special efforts have been made to realize the overdues as early as possible.

(*c*) *Interest overdue.*—A sum of 9 annas was overdue at the beginning of the year. Out of a sum of Rs. 4,027-12-0 which fell due during the year, the entire amount including the arrears overdue was collected before 31st March 1949. There was no balance at the end of the year.

(*d*) *Total collections.*—A statement showing the progress of collections for the last four years is given below :—

Year.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Year.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1945 ..	29,795	3,375	33,170	1947-48 ..	45,820	6,407	52,227
1946 ..	38,191	3,833	41,934	1948-49 ..	46,442	7,154	53,596

Long-term loans.—Principal and interest overdues—Nil.

Supervising unions.—The two supervising unions at Usilampatti and Checkanurani continued to function satisfactorily. Sixty-nine and forty-seven societies, respectively, were affiliated to the two unions. The Special Co-operative Inspectors of Usilampatti and Checkanurani ranges were in charge of the two unions.

Non-credit activities.—The Mathurai South District Kallar Labour Co-operative Society, Limited, started at Checkanurani completed the twelfth years of its working. There were 402 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,368 on 31st March 1949. During the year the society undertook contracts of maintaining roads and construction and repair of Kallar schools buildings and bridges, etc., estimated at Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 36,275 of last year but could not execute all the works before 31st March 1949. The society took on lease the cultivation of pannai land during this year also. It earned a net profit of Rs. 1,800.

Sale society.—The sales society with branches at Tirumangalam and Checkanurani continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Including 71 new admissions, there were 1,272 members with a paid up share capital of Rs. 8,328 at the end of the year.

A sum of Rs. 24,350-10-0 was due to the Mathurai Central District Co-operative Bank, Limited, by the society at the beginning of the year. A further loan of Rs. 35,716-0-6 was borrowed from the bank during the year. Out of the total of Rs. 60,066-10-6 a sum of Rs. 24,356-9-0 was repaid to the bank leaving a balance of Rs. 35,710-1-6.

The society advanced loans to its members to the extent of Rs. 44,970-12-0 of which a sum of Rs. 26,096-12-0 was collected leaving a balance of Rupees 18,874 at the end of the year. The society carried on its business in cloth and baling-leather by selling them for Rs. 24,100-6-0. The society secured the procurement agency for Valandur firka and procured nearly 400 bags of paddy worth Rs. 9,713-2-8. Two retail shops have also been allotted to be run by the society. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 1,037 during the year.

Special types of non-credit activities.—The Usilampatti Co-operative Cottage Industries, Limited, continued to render useful service to Kallars. There were 236 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,172 at the end of the year.

The society collected eggs and honey worth Rs. 933-5-9 and sold them for Rs. 1,337-11-0. More and more good breeds of birds were produced. The society continued to run the poultry farm.

General.—The low rates of interest charged by the various societies facilitated the repayment of their dues promptly by many members. The office-bearers of Kallar Co-operative Societies were trained to maintain the societies' account and most of them have learnt to maintain the accounts correctly. Besides, the Kallars have been eager to avail themselves of the benefits of the Co-operative movement.

General.

Piramalai Kallar Common Fund.—This registered institution continued to be administered by twelve elected members with the District Superintendent of Police, Mathurai South, as ex officio President, the District Superintendents of Police, Mathurai North and Ramnad districts as ex officio Vice-Presidents, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallar Reclamation, as secretary and the manager, District Police office, Mathurai South, as the treasurer. There is also an assistant secretary elected from amongst the members.

A sum of Rs. 2,056 was contributed by Kallars towards the fund as against a sum of Rs. 51–8–0 of last year. A sum of Rs. 4,396–4–6 was realized as interest on common fund loans during the year as against a sum of Rupees 1,692–4–10 of last year.

A sum of Rs. 15,789 was advanced in 22 loans as against Rs. 31,588 in 42 loans last year.

Out of Rs. 15,789 sanctioned during the year, a sum of Rs. 13,095 was advanced to eight Kallar Co-operative Societies. The balance of Rs. 2,694 was issued direct to individual Kallars.

A sum of Rs. 51,964–1–0 was outstanding at the beginning of the year. Rupees 20,887 was realized and Rs. 15,789 was loaned out during the year leaving a total outstanding of Rs. 46,866–1–0 at the end of the year.

The Kallar Warehouse at Usilampatti belonging to the Kallar Common Fund continued to be occupied by the Mathurai South District Kallar Sale Society for rent. The sales society has paid Rs. 495–3–6 by way of rent to this warehouse during the year as against Rs. 409–4–2 of last year.

The construction of the Kallar Warehouse at Checkanurani resumed last year has almost been completed during this year. A sum of Rs. 13,600 was advanced to Kallar Labour Society, Checkanurani, during the year for the construction of the warehouse. The Kallar Common Fund Lands at Usilampatti were leased out to Kallar Labour Society for three years at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum.

The financial position of the fund at the end of the year was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Loans outstanding	46,866	1	0
2 In current account with the Indian Bank, Mathurai ..	14,333	3	10
3 In fixed deposit account with Madura District Central Co-operative Bank, Mathurai	32,543	8	0
4 Advances with labour society	12,000	0	0
5 Lands and buildings	22,102	15	3
6 Postal Savings Bank	200	0	0
Total ..	1,28,045	12	1

Kallar advisory committee.—The Taluk and Central Advisory Committees organized in accordance with G.O. No. 778, Home, dated 15th February 1933 continued to function in the year.

Registration.—There was no fresh registration of Kallars during the year on account of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kallar panchayats.—The Kallar panchayats have ceased to function satisfactorily on account of the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Restrictions and prosecutions.—With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, the new "Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act" came into force more or less simultaneously. The organization of fresh registration for bringing the persons coming within the arbit of the Act was taken up. Although there has not been much scope for bringing all the criminals under the new Act, yet some of the very dangerous type of criminals have been brought under the Act.

The statement below shows the bringing of ex-notified tribe members and steps taken to bring the hardened criminals under the Act:—

Number of persons for whom proposals for notification was sent under section 2 (4) of the Act	23
Number of persons who have been notified and sent for publication under section 16 (1)	514
Number of persons who have been notified and sent for publication under section 16 (2)	41
Necessary action was taken for serving notice on the notified offenders under section 5 of the Act.	
Number of persons for whom proposals were sent to the District Magistrate for sanctioning prosecution under section 12	3

Kallar registration records.—The retention of the two lower division clerks found necessary to maintain the large volume of records efficiently and to take up the responsible work of enforcing the new Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1645, Home, dated 23rd June 1948, up to 30th June 1949.

Kallar crimes.—A comparative statement of Kallar crime for 1947, 1948 and for the first quarter in 1949 is appended as Statement V.

The increase in Kallar crimes compared with the figures for the year 1947 is mainly due to the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Programme of work to be done for the year 1949–50—Buildings.—The Government in their Order Ms. No. 797, Home, dated 26th February 1949, have sanctioned Rs. 2,260 for the construction of a new school building at Madhippanur replacing the old one which has become unfit by fair wear and tear.

They have also sanctioned Rs. 1,775 on repairs to seven mission-managed Kallar school buildings in G.O. Ms. No. 1154, Home, dated 23rd March 1949. These works will be taken up during 1949–50.

It is proposed to deepen the existing well attached to the Government Kallar Boarding Home at Uthamapalayam as it goes dry during summer season. The matter is under correspondence with the Supervisor of Industries, Mathurai, regarding estimate and boring materials.

Kallar Co-operative Societies.—Proposals for starting two Kallar Co-operative Societies one at Sankarapuram and another at Checkanurani have been sent to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mathurai, for registration. The question of opening a third society at Vadugapatti is under consideration. The existing poultry farm at Usilampatti is proposed to be developed by the Cottage Industrials Kallar Co-operative Society as resolved by the general body in its meeting held on 17th April 1949.

Home safe deposit.—In order to encourage thrift and economy among Kallar hundi box will be supplied to each member of the Kallar Co-operative Society wherein he will deposit his savings as often as possible. At the end

of each month he will produce the box to the President of the Society who retains the key of the box. The total amount of savings deposited in the box will be counted by the President and brought to account in the depositor's name.

Attendance of Kallar pupils.—Instructions have been issued to the local police and Kallar reclamation staff to devote personal attention to the improvement of school attendance and persuade the parents to co-operate with the teachers.

As a sort of incentive rewards will be granted to such of those teachers on whose personal endeavours largest maximum attendance is maintained uniformly.

C. RAMNAD DISTRICT.

The Kallar Reclamation work in Ramnad district continued to consist in the maintenance of the two elementary schools in Srivilliputhur taluk, one at Mangapuran in Srivilliputhur police station limits and the other at Chatrapatti in Rajapalayam taluk station limits. There are three higher elementary grade trained teachers at Mangapuram and two at Chatrapatti.

The average attendance in the two schools for 1947–48 and 1948–49 is shown below :—

	1947–48.		1948–49.	
	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.
Mangapuram	92	83	90	81
Chatrapatti	63	51	57	47

There are five standards in each of the schools. There were 12 non-Kallar pupils at Mangapuram and 29 at Chatrapatti. Both the schools were inspected by the officers of the Education Department. The officers of the Police Department also visited the schools and gave necessary instructions.

There were cub-packs in both the schools with 18 cubs at Mangapuram and 12 at Chatrapatti. The Independence Day on 15th August 1948 and Gandhiji's Death Anniversary on 30th January 1949 were celebrated by the cubs when processions were organized in which the entire staff and pupils participated.

Cub-packs of Mangapuram went on camp eight times during the year and those at Chatrapatti, three times. Spinning, needle work, string work, paper making, basket making, fan making, mat weaving and clay moulding were taught to the pupils in these schools in their spare hours.

The buildings were kept in good repair.

General.—The Kallars are doing agricultural work. But some of them were suspected to be responsible and also concerned in several property offences in this circle limits during the year.

Programme of work to be done for 1949–50—

(1) To increase the strength of the schools.

(2) Special attention to be given for spinning with thaklis and charkas.

(3) To give training in tailoring for students who have completed the 5th standard course.

(4) To pay greater attention to the efficiency of cub-packs.

(5) To conduct rallies and competitions for the benefit of Kallar cubs and Scouts.

II-(A) KORAVA RECLAMATION.

SALEM DISTRICT.

The Korava Reclamation work in Salem district consisted as before (1) in the maintenance of the two schools for Korava Boys, (2) the maintenance of the Korava Boarding Homes, (3) the maintenance of an agricultural farm.

Schools.—The school at Madathur (in Tiruchengode taluk) continued to be under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Salem. Two higher elementary grade teachers were employed in the school. The strength of the school was 91 including 22 Korava children. The children of the school were supplied midday meals at Government cost. They were provided with clothing, books and slates also.

The Korava school at Manivilandan in Attur taluk continued to be under the management of the Rev. J. D. Manasseh of the London Mission. The strength of the school was 33 of which 13 were Korava pupils.

Boarding home.—The two boarding homes at Attur, one for Korava boys and the other for Korava girls continued to be managed by the Rev. J. D. Manasseh of the London Mission. The strength of the boys' home was 90 and that of the girls 50. The rate of boarding grant was fixed at Rs. 12 per mensem per pupil in G.O. R. No. 815, Home, dated 25th March 1948.

The total amount of Government grants sanctioned for 1948–49 for the two homes was Rs. 20,160. The boarding homes functioned satisfactorily during the year.

Agricultural farm.—The Agricultural farm attached to the boarding homes at Attur also functioned satisfactorily. The Korava boarders were given special training in farming, etc., during their spare hours.

Programme of work for the year 1949–50.—It is proposed to introduce handicrafts such as spinning, basket making and mat weaving. Special classes for the girls will also be held outside school hours to teach them practical home science. Red cross work and courses in first-aid for relief work will also find place in the programme. Special attention in gardening and in vegetable growing will also be given.

(B) VADUVARPATTI KORAVAS.

The District Magistrate, Ramnad, administered boarding grants to Vaduvarpatti Korava pupils studying in the A.M.C.C. Boarding School at Aruppukkottai. The rate of boarding grant was Rs. 10–8–0 per pupil per mensem during 1948–49 as per G.O. R. No. 885, Home, dated 17th March 1949.

III. YENADI RECLAMATION.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Personnel.

District Magistrate—

(1) J. C. Griffiths, Esq., I.C.S., from 1st April to 4th July 1948.

(2) Sri N. Subramanyam, I.C.S., from 5th July 1948 to 31st March 1949.

District Superintendents of Police—

(1) J. R. De Chazel, Esq., from 1st April to 15th September 1948.

(2) Janab Sirajudin Sahib Bahadur from 14th September to 2nd November 1948.

(3) Sri A. Sadanandam from 3rd November 1948 to 31st March 1949.

Executive Staff.

Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation, Chittoor district—

(1) Janab S. Khaja Miah Sahib from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949

Sub-Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation, Chittoor—

(1) Sri A. Muniswami Reddy from 1st April to 31st July 1948.

(2) Sri P. Doraiswamy from 2nd October 1948 to 31st March 1949.

There was no Sub-Inspector for the Reclamation work between 1st August to 1st October 1948 at Chittoor.

Sub-Inspector of Police, Yenadi Reclamation, Kalahasti—

Sri C. Subramanya Rao from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949.

Reclamation Office.—The Office consisted of an Accountant, one Lower Division Clerk and one peon working under the general supervision of the Manager of the District Police Office, Chittoor.

Other Establishments.—There were 3 peons, one attached to the Inspector and one to each of the Sub-Inspectors of Police at Chittoor and Kalahasti.

There were 13 higher grade teachers in 11 Yenadi Reclamation Schools. The schools at Mamandur, V. R. Colony, Nirpakota and Vadamalpet have scope for two teachers.

Population.—The total number of Yenadi colonies continued to be 115 during the year. The population of the Yenadi colonies is given below :—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1947–48	2,350	2,285	2,845	7,480
1948–49	3,282	2,807	2,958	9,047

The number of births and deaths during the year were 86 and 60, respectively.

Agriculture.—No fresh assignment of lands was made during the year. The Agricultural Department supplied seeds worth about Rs. 1,100 and 839 acres of land were brought under cultivation. The failure of monsoons resulted in the failure of crops. In spite of this, the Yenadies are beginning to show keen interest in sticking on to agriculture and they realise that it is more advantageous than their former irresponsible nomadic life.

Agricultural advances.—These advances were freely made to the Yenadis to stir up their interest in agriculture and facilitate cultivation. A sum of Rs. 10,913–0–6 was outstanding on 1st April 1948. Agricultural advances amounting to Rs. 7,260 were disbursed during the year. A sum of Rs. 6,074–15–10 was recovered during the year and a sum of Rs. 546–8–6 had to be written off during the year. The balance outstanding on 31st March 1949 was Rs. 11,551–8–8. There were no longstanding dues.

Occupation.—An extent of 10 acres of land in the Forest area have been given to the Yenadis to clear the forest and bring the land under cultivation and it is expected that the lands would be brought under cultivation soon. They were also engaged in cottage industries such as bee-keeping, basket-making and stitching of leaves for eating purposes.

The Yenadis residing at pilgrim centres were employed as street cleaners and scavengers by the Panchayat Board and Municipalities. Some were employed as weavers. Those living near the forests were employed on the collection of minor forest produce on daily wages by the local contractors. A few Yenadis traded in snake skins.

Health, sanitation and housing.—The health of the Yenadis continued to be fair. An expenditure of Rs. 750 was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3956, Home, dated 26th October 1948, for carrying out anti-malarial operations in the colonies at Jayanti, Venkatramana and Adavaram. Steps have been taken to commence the operations shortly. There was a severe type of malaria in the Venkatramana Colony, the spleen index being 70·2 per cent and the parasite rate 25. No new huts were constructed during the year. Minor repairs to the huts were done by the occupants themselves. Many of the huts need repairs yet.

Education.—There were 11 Yenadi schools with 13 teachers. Four additional teachers were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1682, Home, dated 5th May 1948. The Yenadi pupils were supplied with midday meals, books, and clothing as usual. All the schools worked satisfactorily during the year.

Convictions and absconding.—A statement showing the convictions and absconding among the Yenadis is appended—Statement VI.

Co-operative societies.—There were no co-operative societies for the Yenadis during the year.

In G.O. Ms. No. 3562, Development, dated 23rd July 1948, the Government sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Animal Husbandry to train the Yenadis in poultry farming in Chittoor district. But the two Yenadis who were selected for training could not complete their training for want of financial assistance as they were too poor to maintain themselves. The matter is said to be under correspondence with the Joint Director, Animal Husbandry.

Yenadi Advisory Committee.—Four meetings of this Committee presided over by the Collector were held during the year. Various subjects relating to reclamation were discussed at the meetings.

General.—Owing to the failure of monsoons, the crops failed and famine conditions prevailed in all the colonies. Due to the soaring prices of various foodgrains and the introduction of the Madras Forest Preservation Act depriving the Yenadis of their employment and manufacture of charcoal the condition of the colonies has much deteriorated. Proposals for the resuscitation of the Yenadi palems will be formulated as soon as Government pass orders transferring the entire Reclamation work from the Police to the Harijan Welfare Department.

Programme of work for 1949–50.—(1) Sinking of wells in four Yenadi colonies of Gollapalli, Melachur, Krishnapuram and Annidalakonda. This proposal originated in the Advisory Committee meeting held on 29th January 1949 and is under active contemplation and the matter is under correspondence with the District Magistrate and this office.

(2) Construction of huts for school teachers is also proposed. Teachers find it difficult to find houses for their residences in Yenadi colonies and it would be advantageous to provide them with huts.

(3) Free supply of seeds to Yenadis. The matter is now under correspondence with the District Agricultural Officer, Chittoor.

(4) Petty repairs to schools during the year.

(5) Acquisition of poramboke lands for Yenadis of Kannikapuram village.

IV. SUGALI RECLAMATION.

A. Chittoor district.

Education.—The schools for the Sugalis in Chittoor continued to be three during the year. Sugali Thandas are situated in out-of-the-way places and there are no facilities for teachers, to reside near the schools. Consequently

teachers absent themselves very often resulting in the closure of the school until the substitute joins duty. On account of this, the education of the Sugali children is hampered to a greater extent. To remedy this, the Advisory Committee have resolved to get huts constructed for providing accommodation for teachers who find it difficult to secure quarters. If this is done, there is good scope for the education of many Sugali children, and it will go a long way in reclaiming them.

The Sugali pupils were supplied with free midday meals, clothing and books.

The furniture and equipment of the school at Ruplanaik Thanda which was kept on 25th December 1948 in the house of the midday meal contractor by the then teacher were burnt in an accidental fire which broke out in the village resulting in a loss of about Rs. 500 to Government. The matter is under correspondence with the District Superintendent of Police, Chittoor.

Programme of work for 1949–50.—(1) Provision of residential huts for the teachers of Sugali schools at Sugalimitta, Ruplanaik Thanda and Enugondapalayam.

(2) Purchase of furniture and school equipment for the Ruplanaik Thanda to replace those lost in the fire accident on 26th March 1949 night.

B. KURNOOL DISTRICT.

The Sugali school at Kallamakulametta near Panyam continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The school was under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool.

The strength of the school was 41 (20 boys and 21 girls). It was managed by two Higher Elementary Grade teachers. Officers of the Police and the Education departments inspected the school during the year. The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister, visited the school during the year. During his visit, he suggested the introduction of Animal Husbandry in the school as it would be useful to the Sugali pupils who mainly depend on agriculture. Government have sanctioned the expenditure for introducing the subject in G.O. No. R-1127, Home, dated 7th April 1949.

Pot-gardening has been introduced in the school during the year.

The Sugali pupils were given free rations, clothing and books.

The school buildings and teachers' quarters were kept in good repair.

Programme of work for 1949–50.—Sanction has been accorded by the Government in Government Order No. R-1127, Home, dated 7th April 1949 for the training of the teachers of the school in cattle breeding. The teachers in turn will instruct the pupils on the subject. The teachers are being sent for training to the Veterinary Hospital at Nandyal. This new subject will be introduced in the school during the year 1949–50.

C. ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

The four Sugali schools at Settipalli, Pedaballi, Narasimpalli and Venkatampalli continued to work under the control of the Collector of Anantapur.

Each school was managed by a single teacher except the school at Venkatampalli Thanda for which an additional teacher was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3627, Home, dated 28th September 1948. The strength of the four schools was 38, 42, 46 and 53. The attendance in all the schools was fair. The fall in attendance in the school at Settipalli is due to the non-supply of midday meals to the children as no contractor came forward to accept the contract. A new contractor is reported to have been appointed during May 1949. Free midday meals were supplied to the Sugali pupils of the other schools.

V. OTHER RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES, ETC.

A. Konnur Boarding Home.

The Boarding Home at Konnur in Chingleput district continued to be under the control of the District Magistrate, Chingleput, during the year. There were about 70 boarders belonging to the notified tribes in the boarding home during the year. The boarders were given clothing, books and slates as in the previous years. In G.O. R. No. 596, Home, dated 4th March 1948, Government were pleased to sanction boarding grants at Rs. 15 per mensem during the year 1948–49 for the pupils of this boarding home. In G.O. R. No. 839, Home, dated 15th March 1949, the Government ordered that the rate of boarding grants should be increased temporarily from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per pupil per mensem from 1st October 1948 to 31st March 1949.

B. Grants for Notified Tribes Children.

In G.O. R. No. 874, Home, dated 1st April 1948, the Government sanctioned a separate allotment of Rs. 5,000 for issuing grants to deserving children of notified tribe members. In addition to the grants sanctioned by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., to notified tribe members under his control, the following grants were sanctioned to notified tribe members under the control of this Department :—

Boarding grants—5.

Grant for books—3.

General.

The reclamation work relating to Kallars, Koravas, Yenadis and Sugalis was transferred to the Commissioner of Labour from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Madras, with effect from 15th August 1948. The work was later transferred to the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare with effect from 1st April 1949. The executive portion of the work is still in the hands of the Police. The question of relieving the Police of this work altogether is under the consideration of Government.

2. The question of resuscitating the Yenadi palems is awaiting the orders of the Government transferring the entire reclamation work from the hands of the Police. Proposals will be formulated as soon as Government pass orders in the matter.

3. The question of making each reclamation area as a separate unit under the control of the Reclamation Officer concerned for purposes of confirmation, etc., of the Reclamation School teachers has been referred to Government and their orders are awaited.

V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR,
Director of Harijan Welfare.

Remarks of the District Magistrate, Mathurai, on Kallar Reclamation Work.

I send herewith the administration reports received from the Distric Superintendents of Police, Mathurai North and South, with the copies o the remarks of the District Educational Officer, Mathurai, thereon.

2. There were four changes of officers (Deputy Superintendents) in the course of the year. Such changes are good neither for the officers nor for the department. In both South and North distficts, Kallar crime has increased considerably. In the South something has been done to register habituals under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act but no such work appears to have been done in the North district. The attendance in schools is steadily falling in both districts and the quality of education does not come up to the District Board standard which itself is not high. On the whole it seems better to merge these schools in the District Board Education Department and introduce compulsion in all areas in which Kallars are predominent. Pending final decision as to the shape of the reclamation work in the future, the department appears to have worked in more or less a routine way without any distinctive features.

District Educational Officer's remarks.

The following remarks are offered :—

(1) *Number and enrolment.*—The number of schools remained the same with a slight fall in strength and attendance. Admission of non-Kallars in three schools has been proposed and will be given effect to after approval.

(2) *Teaching staff.*—The teachers were all trained and two supervisors continued to exercise supervision over all the schools in their respective areas. Transfer of teachers were done in consultation with the District Educational Officer.

(3) *Accommodation.*—Steps were taken to effect repairs to needy schools.

(4) *Equipment.*—Many schools are in need of books for free supply to pupils.

The working of the schools during the year may be considered to be satisfactory on the whole.

Letter from the District Educational Officer, Mathurai, to the District Magistrate, Mathurai, dated 10th May 1949, No. 203-C-2-49.

Number and enrolment.—The year opened with 181 schools under the direct control of the Reclamation Department and three under mission management under the general control of the departments. The school at Palcothu was closed from 9th August 1948 and the remaining 188 schools are complete lower elementary schools.

The average strength and attendance for the year 1948–49 were 9,480 and 5,320 as against 9,815 and 5,819 in 1947–48. The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act is deemed to be the chief reason for the fall in attendance.

Accommodation.—Accommodation in many schools continues to be inadequate and unsuitable and attention of the Reclamation department has been drawn to this defect in the inspection reports on schools.

Staff.—All the teachers are trained. Recruitment to vacancies was satisfactory.

Transfer of teachers.—G.O. Ms. No. 2304, Public Works (Labour), dated 5th August 1942, and G.O. No. 1401, Home, dated 22nd June 1943, insist upon consultation with the District Educational Officer in the case of transfers not ordered by the District Magistrate after personal enquiry by the District Superintendent of Police. Though this was observed in a few cases, in many cases, transfers were done and approval sought.

Equipment.—Steps are to be taken to equip the schools satisfactorily to the required level.

Instruction.—The standards should be raised further.

Extra curricular activities.—Scouting and Red Cross activities received due attention.

New schemes.—Admission of non-Kallars in Kallar schools and transfer of the control of these schools to the Labour Department are under consideration.

The general working of the schools continued to be satisfactory on the whole.

REMARKS OF THE COLLECTOR OF CHITTOOR.

The administration report on the reclamation of Yenadis in Chittoor district for the year 1948–49 received from the District Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, is enclosed in original.

I have no special remarks to add.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the distribution of Kallar boarders in the several institutions of Mathurai North.

Serial number and name of institution.	1947–48.			1948–49.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 R.C. Kallar Girls School, Mathurai ..	..	49	49	..	46	46
2 St. Mary's Kallar Boarding Home ..	2	..	2	3	..	3
3 O.C.P.M. High School, Mathurai ..	..	1	1	..	1	1
4 Pasumalai Model School	10	..	10	4	..	4
5 Do. Trade School	3	..	3	1	..	1
6 Do. High School	1	..	1	1	..	1
7 Capron Hall Middle School, Mathurai ..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8 A.M.C.C. School, Batlagundu	9	..	9	9	1	10
9 St. Cecilia's Girls' Higher Elementary School, Dindigul.	..	14	14	..	28	28
10 St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Dindigul.	..	4	4	..	1	1
11 A.M.C.C. School, Dindigul	37	..	37	33	..	32
12 T.F.L.C. Higher Elementary School, Dindigul.	1	..	1	1	..	1
13 St. Mary's Girls' Higher Elementary School, N. Panjampatty.	..	13	13	..	11	11
14 R.C. Little Flower Girls' School, Usilampatti.	..	2	2	..	3	3
15 C.S.M. Girls' School, Usilampatti ..	..	2	2	..	2	2
16 A.M.C.C. School, Tirumangalam ..	7	4	11	..	1	1
17 Do. Manamathurai ..	5	2	7	3	3	6
18 St. Aloysius Higher Elementary School, Royappanpatti.	1	..	1	2	..	2
19 C.S.M. Boarding Home, Virudhunagar	1	..	1	11	..	11
20 Other Institutions	8	..	8	..	..	..
Total ..	85	91	176	67	98	165

STATEMENT II.

Criminal Tribes-Settlements and Reclamation work—Administration Report for 1948—Comparative statement for 1947 and 1948.

Head of crime.	1947 (1st Jan. to 31st Mar. 1948).				1948 (1st Apr. 1948 to 31st Mar. 1949).			
	District crime.		Kallar crime.		District crime.		Kallar crime.	
	Total.	Detected.	Total.	Detected.	Total.	Detected.	Total.	Detected.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Murder	68	6	2	..	88	24	3	2
Culpable homicide	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Dacoity	52	5	26	6	37	22	19	17
Robbery	64	6	15	2	43	22	19	14
House-breaking and theft	524	54	17	1	408	162	51	23
Theft A and B	2,129	400	100	37	1,500	604	174	90
Hurt cases	..	..	..	..	260	183	48	38
Cattle thefts	533	83	93	40	368	155	100	67
Total	3,371	554	253	86	2,646	1,173	414	251
Security sections	97	62	21	14	169	135	61	57

STATEMENT III.

Statement showing the number of Kallar boarders in the various institutions in Mathurai South district.

Serial number and name of the institution.	Girls.		Boys.	
	1947-48.	1948-49.	1947-48.	1948-49.
1 R.C. Kallar Girls' School, Mathurai	76	59	..	..
2 St. Mary's Kallar Boarding Home, Mathurai ..	..	..	36	33
3 Pasumalai High School	..	..	32	31
4 Do. Model School	..	..	33	18
5 Do. Trade School	..	..	14	14
6 O.C.P.M. High School, Mathurai	7	8	..	..
7 A.M.C.C. Boarding School, Tirumangalam ..	10	13	134	80
8 Do. Batlagundu	..	..	1	5
9 Do. Manamathurai ..	3	1	30	27
10 St. Aloysius Higher Elementary School, Royappanpatti.	..	..	15	9
11 U.C. High School (C.S.M. Arasaradi, Mathurai) ..	..	..	11	8
12 Board High School, Batlagundu	..	..	1	1
13 Presentation Convent, Theni	47	36	..	..
14 R.C. Little Flower Girls' School, Usilampatti ..	184	161	..	..
15 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	1	1
16 Capron Hall, Mathurai	1	1	..	..
17 C.S.M. Industrial School, Dindigul	..	..	..	..
18 Do. Boarding Home, Virudhunagar	..	..	33	31
19 St. Joseph's Girls' School, Dindigul	9	7	..	..
20 L.P.N.I., Rachaniapuram	2	1	..	..
21 St. Mary's Higher Elementary School, Paniampatti.	4	4	..	..
22 St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Mathurai ..	..	..	..	..
23 Board Higher Elementary School, Tirumangalam.	..	..	2	1
24 C.S.M. Girls' School, Usilampatti	123	130	..	..
25 Sacred Heart High School, Srivilliputtur ..	2	..	..	..
26 Dravida Polytechnic (Government Industrial) School, Mathurai.	..	..	10	8
27 St. John D. Britto	..	..	..	..
28 P.K. Nadar High School, Tirumangalam ..	..	..	..	..
29 A.M.C.C. Boarding Home, Dindigul	..	..	1	..
30 St. Joseph's College High School, Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..
31 Government Kallar Boarding Home, Usilampatti.	..	..	260	300
32 Do. Uthamapalayam.	..	..	89	100
Total ..	468	421	703	667

STATEMENT IV.

(1) *Residential scholarships.*

Serial number and name of institution.	I UC.	II UC.	III UC.	IV UC.	Total.
1 American College, Madurai	1	8	3	..	12
2 Madurai College, Madurai	1	2	..	..	3
3 St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah	1	2	..	1	4
Total ..	3	12	3	1	19

(2) *Industrial scholarships.*

Serial number and name of institution.	I year.	II year.	III year.	IV year.	V year.	Total.
1 St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tiruchirappalli	..	..	1	..	..	1
2 R. C. Kallar Girls' School, Madurai	..	..	4	..	..	4
Total ..	..	..	5	..	..	5

(3) *Non-residential scholarships.*

Serial number and name of institution.	VI Form.	V Form.	IV Form.	III Form or VIII Standard.	II Form or VII Standard.	I Form or VI Standard.	V Standard.	Total.
1 R.C. Kallar Girls' School, Madurai.	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
2 O.C.P.M. High School, Tallakulam. ..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	7
3 St. Joseph Girls' High School, Dindigul.	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	6
4 Pasumalai High School, Pasumalai ..	3	5	9	6	4	5	..	32
5 Pasumalai Model School, Pasumalai.	..	..	..	6	6	3	1	16
6 A.M.C.C. Boarding School, Manamadurai	..	..	..	7	4	15	..	26
7 St. Mary's High School, Madurai	7	9	4	6	8	1	..	34
8 C.S.M. Girls' High School, Usilampatti.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
9 Board Boys' Higher Elementary School, Kamyagoundanpatti	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	13
10 Sethupati High School, Madurai ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
11 U.C. High School, Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Total ..	14	17	19	27	37	29	1	144

STATEMENT V.

Statement of District and Kallar crime—Madurai South.

District crime.

Head of crime.	1947. Total number.	1947. Number detected.	1948. Total number.	1948. Number detected.	(Quarter ending 31st March 1949.) Total number.	(Quarter ending 31st March 1949.) Number detected.
1 Murder	37	23	43	29	1	..
2 Dacoity	17	13	32	20	2	1
3 Robbery	26	15	20	12	6	3
4 House breaking	262	86	311	122	64	13
5 Theft A	744	304	897	413	131	52
				Theft B.	22	17
6 Theft C	193	94	266	151	74	32

Kallar crime.

1 Murder	5	3	14	11	1	..
2 Dacoity	5	5	23	16	1	1
3 Robbery	12	7	16	9	2	1
4 House breaking	77	33	76	40	10	3
5 Theft A	195	105	269	153	29	17
				Theft B.	6	4
6 Theft C	46	30	73	44	24	12

STATEMENT VI.

Statement of convictions and abscondings of the Yenadis in the colonies during 1948–49.

(*a*) *Convictions.*

Name of the colony.	Under Criminal Tribes Act.		Under Indian Penal Code.				Under Criminal Procedure Code.		Under other Acts.		Total.	
			Property offences.		Other offences.							
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
T. Samudram.	8	8	24	24	..	..	1	1	..	..	33	33
Nirpakota ..	6	6	13	13	..	..	4	4	..	..	23	23
Kaliveedu ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	15	15	37	37	..	..	5	5	..	..	57	57

(*b*) *Abscondings.*

Name of the colony.	Population.	Number of registered members 'out of view.'	Number of dependants 'out of view.'	Total 'out of view'
T. Samudram	94	2	..	2
Nirpakota	141	2	..	2
Vadamalpet	134	3	..	3
Total ..	369	7	..	7

VI. HABITUAL OFFENDERS' SETTLEMENTS.

The number of settlements continued to be six at the beginning of the year. The settlements at Bitragunta and Chintaladevi, the abolishing of which was ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 3005, Home, dated 5th August 1948, and Government Memorandum No. 80329-G/48-2, Home, dated 16th November 1948, were closed in August and November 1948, respectively. The settlements at Aziznagar, Siddapuram, Sitanagaram, Chintaladevi and Bitragunta Reformatory Settlements were managed by the Government, while the one at Stuartpuram continued to be managed by the Salvation Army.

Personal.—The following were the Managers of the settlements during the year :—

Aziznagar .. Sri N. Balasubramania Ayyar till 27th January 1949 when he was transferred to Mathurai.
Sri A. Rajasudalaimuthu from 27th January 1949.

Siddhapuram .. Sri B. Sangappa till 29th July 1948.
Mr. Syed Hussain from 30th July to 17th August 1948.
Sri J. Sahayam from 18th August to 16th September 1948.
Sri Ch. Bhadrayya from 17th September to 20th October 1948
Sri A. Luther from 21st October to 17th December 1948.
Sri T. S. Somasundaram from 18th to 29th December 1948.
Sri B. Sangappa from 30th December 1948 to 6th March 1949.
Sri Ch. Bhadrayya from 7th to 14th March 1949.
Sri P. Lakshmana Singh from 15th March 1949.

Sitanagaram	..	Sri J. Narayanamurthi till 15th October 1948.
		Sri G. Anugraham from 16th October to 31st December 1948.
		Sri S. Sambasiva Rao (Accountant in charge from 1st January to 9th March 1949).
		Mr. S. A. Gaffar from 10th March 1949.
Chintaladevi		Sri P. Purushotham till 15th February 1949.
Bitragunta	..	Sri C. S. Ramamurthi till 8th September 1948.
Stuartpuram	..	Brigadier C. R. Pearson.

The Manager of the Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement who was a Jailor of the Jail department was reverted to that department on 8th September 1948 consequent on the abolition of the Settlement.

The Manager of the Stuartpuram Settlement is an officer of the Salvation Army.

The Managers of the other settlements were Inspectors of Police. Sri P. Purushotham was reverted to Circle charge on 15th February 1949 consequent on the abolition of the Chintaladevi Settlement.

Population.—(*a*) The population of the settlements on 31st March 1949 was as below :—

Name of settlement.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aziznagar	422	421	369	1,212
Siddhapuram	196	147	183	526
Sitanagaram	73	72	113	258
Stuartpuram	646	642	1,022	2,310

(*b*) Strength of internees under section 2 (4) of the Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act, 1948, in the settlement as on 31st March 1949 :—

Settlement.	Number.
Aziznagar	12
Siddhapuram	7
Sitanagaram	33
Stuartpuram	15

(*c*) Number of prematurely released convicts in the settlements as on 31st March 1949 :—

Settlement.	Number.
Aziznagar	7
Siddhapuram	Nil.
Sitanagaram	1
Stuartpuram	Nil.

The strength of the settlements by castes is given in Statement I.

Agriculture in Settlements.

The extent of land brought under cultivation in Settlements during the year was as follows :—

Name of settlement.	Area available.	Area cultivated.	Name of settlement.	Area available.	Area cultivated.
	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.
Aziznagar	1,411	457·9	Chintaladevi ..	762	40
Siddhapuram ..	3,159·50	485·57	Stuartpuram ..	2,010·22	900
Sitanagaram ..	202·60	169·56			

Aziznagar.—The yield of Kar paddy was good in about 100 acres adjoining the settlement. Yield in the other fields was poor due to bad wind, insect pests and want of seasonal rains. The inmates belong to the agricultural class and their main interest lies in cultivation. In addition to the 20 acres of lands

already reclaimed for cultivation, eight more acres were taken up for reclamation during the year at Government cost. Six work bulls were maintained in the Government farm at a cost of Rs. 1,659–14–6. A sum of Rs. 1,999–14–6 was spent on the Government Agricultural Farm during the year and the income derived was Rs. 645–7–6. The farm worked at a loss of Rs. 1,354–7–0.

Siddhapuram.—The paddy yield was fairly satisfactory. Due to untimely and excessive rainfall dry crops such as cholam, redgram, etc., completely failed. Land to the extent of 35·25 acres in the Government Agricultural Farm was cultivated. Here also the yield of paddy was satisfactory but the yield of dry crops was poor. Although agricultural work is the main occupation of the settlers, they generally did not evince interest in cultivation work. The Government farm worked at a profit of Rs. 496–4–2 during the year. Three pairs of work bulls were maintained in the farm.

Sitanagaram.—Cholam and hemp were the main crop grown. Sajya, groundnut, redgram and turmeric were also grown on a small scale. Cholam crop was thorough failure on account of untimely rains. The yield of hemp was very good and the market price of hemp seed was higher than the previous year. An extent of 7·78 acres of land was cultivated by Government where cholam, hemp and Karru jonna were grown. Redgram, tomatoes and chillies were also grown on a small scale. The orange garden was also maintained but the yield was poor this year. In addition to the abovementioned land within the Settlement 24 acres and 49 cents of Tadepalli lanka land and 11 acres and 57 cents of Gundimeda lanka forming one block were taken over by the Settlement on lease from the Revenue department for agricultural purposes. About 20 acres of lanka land was cultivated during the year where maize, vegetables and leaf tobacco were grown.

Chintaladevi.—As the Government decided to abolish this settlement, the settlers did not take proper interest in cultivation. The work under the Government Agricultural Farm was not also very satisfactory due to lack of interest on the part of the settlers. Paddy was grown in about 40 acres. As the Settlement was abolished before the standing crop could be harvested the crop was handed over to the Revenue department who attended to its harvest. A sum of Rs. 2,739–15–0 was spent on the farm and the receipt was Rs. 5,688–5–7. A sum of Rs. 2,037–12–11 was spent on the cattle of the farm where seven work bulls and eight calves were maintained.

Stuartpuram.—Nine hundred acres of land was cultivated by the settlers. Ragi, groundnut and tobacco seedlings were grown during the year. There was an yield of 100 bags of ragi and 50 bags of groundnut in addition to 500 candies of paddy. The settlers who grew tobacco seedlings derived a profit of Rs. 6,000 from the sale of tobacco seedlings.

Bitragunta.—As agriculture proved a failure, no crop was raised during the year. The Settlement was also closed in August 1918.

Industries in the Settlements.

Aziznagar.—Three main industries (viz., weaving, carpentry and sandal-making) are worked in the Settlement and about 90 settlers are employed in these industries. Each industry is in charge of a qualified maistri. The industries have made a fair progress. The majority of the settlers who own no lands take to coolie work during the sowing and harvesting seasons. They work in the industries during the off-season when they have no work in the farms. The industries provide employment to those workers who could find no work outside with a view to keep them engaged so that they may not

go astray. The average daily income of a settler in the industries ranged from Re. 0–10–0 to Re. 1.

Weaving.—Dhurries to the Police department are usually manufactured and supplied. The Inspector-General of Prisons allots the number of carpets to be manufactured by this Settlement every year. After completing the bulk orders, civilian clothing such as dhoties, towels of sorts and sarees, etc., are manufactured and sold to the settlers and the neighbouring villages.

During 1948–49, 5,531 carpets (dhurries) were manufactured. Besides this, 1,766 veshties, 1,686 towels, 696 bed sheets, 48 sarees, 437 yards of cot tape and 74 yards of draw sheets were manufactured. A sum of Rs. 6,611 was paid as wages to the settlers employed in this industry. There was a profit of Rs. 5,460.

Carpentry.—Standardized articles of furniture are manufactured and stored from April to December and sold to consuming departments. By arrangement with the Inspector-General of Prisons all orders which could not be executed by the Jail department are forwarded to this Settlement for compliance. Such orders received during the year were complied with as far as possible.

Raw materials to the value of about Rs. 11,400 were purchased during the year for manufacture of standardized articles during 1949–50. The following articles were manufactured during 1948–49 :—

6 Short benches.	10 Long benches.
13 Record boxes.	18 Armless chairs.
24 Stools.	18 Tables.
24 Bugproof chairs.	2 Almirahs.
48 Trays.	12 Rattan chairs.
2 Screens.	18 Blackboards.
3 Coat racks.	1 Stationery cabinet.
1 Pigeonhole shelf.	10 Teapoys.
1 Basin stand.	

The wages paid to the settlers employed in this industry amounted to Rs. 575–7–0 and the gross profit was Rs. 700.

Sandal-making.—This industry gets a fair proportion of the orders from the Police, Forest and Excise departments through the Inspector-General of Prisons for the supply of chaplis and sandals. Raw materials such as leather, polish, buckles, etc., are obtained from the jail contractors. Chaplis and sandals are manufactured and sold to the departments concerned. The work in this industry is seasonal. About 45 persons are employed when the manufacture of chaplis and sandals are taken up and the work is finished at a stretch.

Four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two police chaplis, 4,600 excise sandals, 4 private chaplis, 11 private sandals and 2 money purses were manufactured during 1948–49. A sum of Rs. 6,324 was paid as wages to the employees and the gross profit was Rs. 10,732.

All the three industries in the Settlement worked at a profit during the year. The manufacturing and trading account and profit and loss account for 1948–49 is appended (Statement II).

Siddhapuram.—There are seven looms in the Settlement but only four families were engaged in this industry. Wages are paid on the output of cloth and it being less, settlers are not willing to do this work. Only coarse cloth up to 30 counts was produced. Gauze cloth was woven and supplied to Government and municipal hospitals, Kurnool, during the year and this secured a profit to the industry. An amount of Rs. 3,000 was spent during the year and the net profit amounted to Rs. 116–12–7.

Chintaladevi—(i) *Match-industry.*—This industry was completely at a stand-still during the year. An amount of Rs. 30–10–11 was spent and Rs. 59–6–0 was the sale proceeds of match-boxes.

(ii) *Weaving.*—There were 40 looms in the Settlement. Yarn weighing 6,800 lb. was purchased and 16,000 yards of cloth mostly bed-sheets were manufactured and supplied to the Jail department. On an average eight coolies were employed per day. About 25 men and women were employed on an average per day in the manufacture of bed-sheets. The cloth woven in the Settlement was easily sold in the market as it was durable and cheap. A sum of Rs. 12,492–1–7 was spent and a sum of Rs. 18,373–15–6 was realized.

Other forms of occupation.

Aziznagar.—As employment was available in the Settlement and in the neighbourhood for all the settlers, they had no necessity to seek it elsewhere.

Siddhapuram.—Many of the settlers were engaged in tamarind plucking in the forest area under forest contractors. Some families were engaged in making grinding stones, mats and charcoal while others took to fishing. About ten settlers who owned carts hired them out and earned an average monthly income of Rs. 20. Twelve settlers earned an average monthly income of Rs. 40 in fishing for about six months in the year. About 40 settlers engaged themselves in collecting tamarind for about two months and earned about Rs. 2 a day each.

Chintaladevi.—Some settlers reared cattle. The condition of the cattle was very unsatisfactory owing to wilful neglect on the part of the settlers who were eagerly awaiting release.

Sitanagaram.—There are no industries in this settlement. Quarrying used to be the main industry run by the Government for a number of years; but it had to be abandoned as a number of settlers trained in this work left the settlement. It was also not possible to obtain the quarry work on contract from the Public Works department at reasonable rates to enable the settlers to earn a living wage. Other kinds of employment by which the settlers earned their living were goat rearing, keeping milching sheep and buffaloes, running petty shops, poultry farming, shoe-making, sale of green grass and coolie work in the neighbourhood. Twelve settlers engaged themselves in bandy-driving and earned about Rs. 120 each per mensem. There was a heavy demand for coolie work and for the conveyance of rough stones, sand, road metals, etc., in the neighbourhood. Eleven settlers did coolie work and earned about Rs. 15 each a month. Five Madiga women engaged themselves in selling green grass at Vijayavada and earned about Rs. 50 each a month. Those who took up to goat and sheep rearing, poultry farming, petty shopping and shoe-making also earned a decent income.

Stuartpuram.—Work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, was the chief occupation of the settlers. About 1,000 settlers worked in this factory. The average daily income of each person was approximately Rs. 2–8–0. Their earnings for the calendar year 1948 was Rs. 3,22,856–14–0. Mat-making, rope-making and basket-making were their main home industries.

Health.

The general health of the settlers in all the settlements was satisfactory. There was no epidemic in any of the settlements. There were subsidized rural dispensaries in all the settlements except at Bitragunta where the dispensary is a Government one.

The rural dispensary at Aziznagar was converted into a Government dispensary and transferred to the control of the Medical department from 2nd October 1948.

The rural dispensary at Siddhapuram had the services of rural medical practitioner throughout the year. An amount of Rs. 850 was spent in purchasing pyrethrum and kerosene and in closing up pits where mosquitoes breed as an anti-malarial measure.

The rural dispensary at Sitanagaram was converted into an Ayurvedic dispensary in G.O. Ms. No. 3099, Home, dated 12th August 1948, and an L.I.M. was appointed there on 17th January 1949.

A rural medical practitioner was appointed for the rural dispensary at Stuartpuram on 4th January 1949.

The compounders at Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram dispensaries were discharged when the rural medical practitioners took charge.

The rural dispensary at Chintaladevi was also closed down along with the Settlement as there was no need for its continuance. The compounder who was in charge of the dispensary was discharged on 19th August 1948 and the midwife was transferred to the Siddhapuram Settlement dispensary in a vacancy.

The dispensary at Bitragunta continued to function even after the closure of the Settlement for the benefit of the released settlers of the locality. The compounder continues to be in charge and it is visited by the Medical Officer, Kavali, periodically.

The midwives in the dispensaries helped the maternity cases in the settlements.

The number of cases treated in each Settlement dispensary during the year under report is shown in the statement below :—

Name of Settlement.	Number of cases treated.	Number of labour cases attended to.
Aziznagar	11,036	35
Siddhapuram	3,775	7
Sitanagaram	1,598	74
Chintaladevi	6,153	31
Bitragunta	9,987	21
Stuartpuram	8,054	82

Forty-eight cases of leprosy were treated in the leprosy clinic in the Aziznagar Settlement.

Out of 3,775 cases treated in Siddhapuram Dispensary, 1,067 cases were for malaria.

Education.

Schools.—All the Settlement schools continued to function satisfactorily during the year. There were separate schools for boys and girls at Aziznagar. The school at Chintaladevi was closed down along with the Settlement as all the pupils left the place along with their parents. The teachers of the Chintaladevi Settlement school were transferred to the other Labour schools when the school was closed down.

The schools at Aziznagar, Chintaladevi and Stuartpuram had eight standards. The schools at Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta had six standards.

The Statement III enclosed gives the total strength of the children in all the Settlement schools and also the strength of pupils in each standard.

Mid-day meal was supplied to N.T. pupils in all the Settlement schools. They were also supplied with books, slates and clothing at Government cost. Soap and coconut oil also were supplied to them to keep themselves neat and tidy. Some of them were taken out on excursion to places of interest.

Aziznagar, Sitanagaram, Siddhapuram and Bitragunta settlement schools maintained scout troupes and girl guide groups. Scouting activities were conducted by the teachers who had training as scoutmasters.

Thirty-one pupils of N.T.Ms. belonging to Aziznagar settlement studied in the various high schools and institutions outside the settlement. One boy studied in the Annamalai University, one boy studied in the Government Training School and one girl underwent training in Midwifery. The others studied in the various high schools at Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Mannargudi, Porto Novo, Vriddhachalam, Madras, etc. One read in the Blind School at Poonamallee.

Three pupils of Siddhapuram settlement studied in the Board High School, Atmakur, and one girl in the Coles Memorial High School, Kurnool.

Four pupils of Sitanagaram settlement studied outside—two in the A.B.M. Hostel, Kavali, one in the Yerukula Hostel, Guntur, and one at Vijayavada.

Twenty-one children of the Bitragunta Reformatory settlement studied outside—one in the A.B.M. Girls' High School, Nellore, two in the Board High School, Kavali, and 18 in the A.B.M. Middle School, Kavali.

Three girls of Chintaladevi settlement were selected to undergo teachers' training in the Government Training School for Women, Nellore. One of them discontinued her studies and accompanied her parents when the settlement was abolished. The stipend paid to her was recovered. The other two girls continued and appeared for the examination and they were paid stipends by the Education Department.

Two girls of Chintaladevi underwent midwifery training at Chirala and they were discharged on 3rd December 1948 on the abolition of the settlement.

Twenty-two children of the Stuartpuram settlement studied in high schools outside. Four underwent training in Midwifery and one underwent teachers' training.

The pupils who studied outside were given grants for boarding, purchase of clothing and books.

Co-operative Societies and Stores in Settlements.

Aziznagar Co-operative Stores.

	RS.	A.	P.
Reserve fund	1,525	14	8
Shares collected	259	15	3
Receipts and deposits	923	4	0
Assets	4,498	3	0
Liabilities	4,335	12	0
Sales	12,747	1	0
Profit	162	7	0

Sitanagaram Co-operative Credit Society.

	RS.	A.	P.
Shares collected	145	0	0
Receipts and deposits	576	12	0
Loans paid out and collected	726	0	0
Profits	15	12	0

Sitanagaram Co-operative Stores.

	RS.	A.	P.
Shares collected	78	0	0
Receipts and deposits	106	0	0
Grants towards share capital	320	0	0
Loans for the Co-operative Credit Society ..	300	0	0
Assets and liabilities	59	0	0
Sales	7,815	3	0
Loss	566	10	0

The stores is running on a loss as it could not withstand the competition of the neighbouring market at Vijayavada. Steps are being taken to wind it up.

Stuartpuram Co-operative Society,

	RS.
Reserve fund	454
Shares collected	49
Total share capital	2,146
Assets	6,008
Liabilities	5,421
Loans paid out	350
Loans collected	404
Profits	45

In G.O. Ms. No. 3281, Home, dated 1st September 1948, Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 500 for the opening of a co-operative stores at Siddhapuram Settlement and the opening of a stores is receiving the attention of the Co-operative department.

The Chintaladevi Settlement Co-operative Stores is being wound up and taken over by the Co-operative department consequent on the abolition of the settlement.

The provision shop at Bitragunta was also closed down when the settlement was abolished.

Convictions, abscondings and discharges.

Statistics are furnished in Statement IV.

Cattle wealth in the settlements.

Aziznagar.—The cattle wealth has increased. The settlers owned 291 cows, 144 bulls, 84 she-buffaloes, 144 he-buffaloes and 520 sheep.

Siddhapuram.—The settlers had 66 work bulls, 75 cows, 113 goats and 9 buffaloes. The settlers bought more work bulls during the year to start cultivation of their own lands.

Sitanagaram.—The settlers owned two cows, 10 bulls, 22 buffaloes, 19 she-buffaloes, 95 sheep and 41 goats.

Stuartpuram.—Twenty pairs of bulls, 30 pairs of he-buffaloes, 100 cows, 200 she-buffaloes and 200 goats and sheep were owned by the settlers.

Agricultural advances.

No fresh advances were granted to the settlers in the settlements except at Aziznagar. Rupees 2,000 was granted to forty settlers of Aziznagar at Rs. 50 each during the year—vide G.O. No. 3075, Home, dated 11th August 1948.

A sum of Rs. 615 was recovered during the year from the settlers of Siddhapuram towards advances granted in the previous years.

A sum of Rs. 863–2–2 due from some of the settlers of Chintaladevi settlement had to be written off due to the closure of the settlement—vide G.O. R. No. 503, Home, dated 14th February 1949.

Payment to the Government of Bombay.

On account of the charges for the maintenance of the Donga Dasaries and Peddatti Gollas in the Hubli Settlement in the Bombay Province, the Backward Class Officer, Poona, claimed a sum of Rs. 2,385–9–9 for the year ending 30th September 1948 and the Government have been addressed to sanction it.

General.

Aziznagar.—The financial position and general conduct of the settlers were fair. The general behaviour of the internees and the other voluntary settlers was satisfactory. The samba crop for this fasli failed in this locality due to lack of seasonal rains and the majority of settlers who spent what they had in cultivating the lands, reaped no harvest and consequently were unable to have any stock of food-stuff.

Siddhapuram.—The settlers did not take interest in the agricultural work but engaged themselves in coolie work under forest contractors and hired carts, etc. There was no improvement in their position and their general conduct was unruly and criminally minded. Some of the settlers continued to go out of view. After the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act they are under the impression that there is no supervision over their activities by the Police, and attempted to leave the settlement for committing offences.

Stuartpuram.—Considering the wages earned by the settlers of Stuartpuram in the I.L.T.D. Factory, Chirala, the good yield of paddy, etc., it can be said that their financial position was good. The conduct of the settlers, except a few who were frequently absconding themselves, was generally satisfactory. About 50 to 60 of the discharged settlers have been frequently absconding during dark nights with a view to commit crime. Twelve of these are undergoing trial in house-breaking and robbery cases.

Sitanagaram.—As regards the financial position of the Sitanagaram settlers, the wages earned by them in the various occupations coupled with the produce derived on the lands allotted to them have made their position sound. As usual, the rellu grown in the lanka lands was sold and the proceeds shared by the settlers. The discharged and voluntary settlers living in the settlement feel that they have a right to live in the settlement and be looked after by the Government and that they have a right for permanent assignment of lands and house-sites in the settlement. A feeling is gaining ground in them that they need no longer submit themselves to the management of the settlement and think it beneath their dignity to be accosted by watchers during nights. The discharged and interned settlers are constantly at variance. The interned settlers feel that they are being unnecessarily confined to the settlement and their movements restricted. The discharge of a number of settlers who did not come under the definition of section 2 (4) of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, and the abolition of the settlements at Bitragunta and Chintaladevi caused their great disappointment. They expect preferential treatment and all of them are anxious to go away to their native places, when released.

Bitragunta.—The ex-settlers of Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement colonized at Bawdenpet were getting on well with their daily wages which were quite sufficient to maintain an average poor man of those parts. All the settlers who were released have been able to earn their livelihood consistent

with their individual capacity for work. But some of them are misusing their newly earned freedom by reverting to crime. These facts would go to indicate that the stay in the settlements has after all not very much reformed them. Payment of daily wages in lieu of very little work done taught them lazy habits. They continue to hold the view that taking to crime is the easiest way to make a living. Some of them own cattle, lands and houses. The high cost of living no doubt has had an adverse effect on them but the wages too have shot up to Re. 1 per head per day for unskilled labour. In general their financial position may be said to be satisfactory.

Chintaladevi.—The settlers were earning sufficient wages by working in the Government Agricultural Farm and in the weaving industry. Their financial position was satisfactory. The settlers were well disciplined but after hearing about the abolition of the settlement in August 1948 they escaped in batches. Settlers proved to be troublesome in the later stage when their cattle were sold for recovering loans. All of them were Kanjar Bhats and they left for Bombay Province on the abolition of the settlement.

Programme of work for 1949–50.

Aziznagar.—The Inspector-General of Police has placed an order with the settlement for the manufacture and supply of 5,442 dhurries. Steps have already been taken to obtain the raw materials required for their manufacture. After this work is completed, it is proposed to manufacture civilian clothing for sale to the settlers and the villagers around the settlement.

In the carpentry industry it is proposed to manufacture the following standardized articles of furniture :—

Senior clerk's tables	12
Junior clerk's tables	25
Armed chairs	50
Record boxes	50
Long benches	25
Almirahs	12
Stools	50
Typist's chairs	6
Record racks	30
Short benches	25
Back benches	12
Pigeon shelf with stand	12

Heads of departments have been addressed for lists of furniture required by them during the year.

The sandal-making industry has received an order for the manufacture and supply of 5,021 pairs of chaplis to the Police department. The Forest department require about 700 pairs of sandals and the Port Officer, Cuddalore, require 25 pairs of sandals. The Excise department has not yet furnished its requirements. It is proposed to take up the manufacture of chaplis for the Police department in the first instance and after definite orders are received from the other departments the manufacture of their requirements will be taken up.

Land reclamation.—It is proposed to continue cultivation in 28 acres of land already reclaimed and to take up 4 acres of wet land and 19 acres of dry land for reclamation during 1949–50. Kar and Swarnavari paddy will be sown early in 1949–50 in a limited area where there is water facility and will be reaped in September 1949.

Siddhapuram.—Twenty acres of wet land and 60 acres of dry land are programmed for cultivation in 1949–50 as against 19 acres of wet land and 16 acres of dry land cultivated in 1948–49. Two pairs of work bulls are proposed to be bought, one in replacement of an old pair and the other for increased cultivation. Four acres of dense unreserve forest is proposed to be reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

Orders for the manufacture and supply of bedsheets and other varieties of coarse cloth are expected from the Inspector-General of Prisons. Indents for gauze cloth are expected from the District Medical Officers of several districts and officers of District Boards. These items of work are proposed to be taken up for execution in the weaving industry.

Sitanagaram.—The number of settlers in the settlement is too low to enable a programme of work to be drawn up. All the settlement lands will be cultivated by the settlers this year. Turmeric will be cultivated in about 5 acres of land as it is a very profitable crop for the settlers. They will be encouraged to cultivate the crops like redgram which will get them a better yield. The rellu dubbulu in the lanka land will be removed completely by a tractor and the whole extent of 36 acres will be brought under cultivation. The settlers will be encouraged to take up poultry-farming.

Stuartpuram.—A proposal has been submitted to Government to declare the settlement free and to introduce co-operative farming, etc., and to assign the lands in favour of the Tenants' Co-operative Society. Orders are awaited.

P. K. MONNAPPA,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
C.I.D. and Railways, Madras.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KURNOOL, ON SIDDAPURAM SETTLEMENT.

I forward herewith the annual Administration Report of the Siddhapuram Settlement for the year 1948–49 with the following observations. Out of a total extent of 2,150·45 acres of cultivable land only 429 acres of wet and 158 acres of dry land are under active cultivation. Allowing an extra extent of 200 acres for settlers, it should be possible to throw open nearly 1,370 acres of which 200 can be raised with wet crops to the landless poor for temporary cultivation in the interests of food production. It is a criminal waste to allow such a large area to be left uncultivated. The settlers themselves are not very much interested in cultivation as they feel that they are only tillers of the soil and not the real owners.

On account of the too frequent transfers of the Managers, there has been considerable dislocation of work in the year. Loan applications for purchase of bulls, etc., were left undisposed of for months together, huts for men and settlers were left without repairs for unduly long periods, in spite of permits having been granted for bamboos and housing timber. Similarly, weaving section did not work to full capacity as proper arrangements could not be made for the regular supply of yarn.

There are rumours which appear to have some basis that the settlers are resorting to illicit distillation of arrack and illicit felling of timber in reserve forests and that the Manager is finding it difficult to stop this.

I feel that, on the whole, the settlers are discontented and will be only too glad to quit the place if permitted to do so. Economically, their condition is no better than the landless poor and Harijans living outside the settlement. The colony cannot be said to be a success on the whole. Perhaps a closer and constant supervision by the local District Superintendent of Police would achieve more satisfactory results. It is practically not possible for the Special District Superintendent of Police at Madras to exercise efficient supervision.

STATEMENT I.

Population of the members who come under section 2 (4) of Habitual Offenders Act according to castes as on 31st March 1949.

Castes.	Aziznagar.	Siddhapuram.	Sitanagaram.	Stuartpuram.
Donga woddars	..	2	1	..
Takku woddars	..	..	..	..
Donga Dasaris	..	5	5	..
Erukulas	..	..	5	15
Boyas	..	..	1	..
Konda doras	..	..	1	..
Dommaras	..	..	..	..
Yenadis	..	..	8	..
Khanjar Bhats	..	..	..	..
Marwadi Bhats	..	..	..	..
Katharas	..	..	..	..
Vepur Harijan ..	5	..	..	..
Jarugumalli Madigas ..	..	..	1	..
Gudu Dasaris ..	5	..	..	..
Koravas	..	..	..	..
Piramalai Kallars ..	..	..	..	..
Nakkalas	..	..	..	..
Telaga Pamulas ..	..	..	1	..
Thoti Lachadas ..	..	..	4	..
Reddicas	..	..	4	..
Malas	..	..	1	..
Picharis	..	..	1	..
Nishikaies	..	..	..	..
Padayachies	1	..	..	..
Amagunta Palayagars ..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	12	7	33	15

STATEMENT II.

Manufacturing and Trading Account.

Weaving industry.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Opening stock as on 1st April 1940—			By Sales—		
Finished goods	2,792 14 5		Cash	2,956 1 5	
Raw materials	20,027 1 3		Credit	42,215 14 5	
Work in progress	2,262 1 6				45,149 15 10
		25,082 1 2			
,, Purchases from 1st January 1948 to 31st March 1949 ..	..	17,670 14 1			
,, Wages paid do. do. ..	..	6,611 7 1	,, Stock on 31st March 1949—		
,, Repairs to looms	..	157 6 4	Finished goods	5,440 14 8	
,, Cart-hire and railway freight	..	192 0 0	Raw materials	4,528 15 3	
,, Cost of articles condemned	..	..	Work in progress	..	
,, Cost of articles written off	..	..			10,029 13 11
,, Gross profit transferred to profit and loss account ..	..	5,460 1 1			
	Total ..	55,179 13 9		Total ..	55,179 13 9

Carpentry industry.

To Opening stock as on 1st April 1948—			By Sales—		
Finished goods	170 3 0		Cash	72 3 11	
Raw materials	2,719 9 0		Credit	2,460 10 10	
Work in progress	14 3 5				2,532 14 9
		2,905 15 5	,, Stock on 31st March 1949—		
,, Purchases from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949	..	11,404 2 6	Finished goods	1,066 1 0	
,, Wages paid	..	575 7 0	Raw materials	12,036 3 6	
,, Miscellaneous and repairing charges	..	2 4 3	Work in progress	..	
,, Cart-hire and railway freight	..	68 9 0			13,122 4 6
,, Cost of articles condemned	..	..			
,, Gross profit transferred to profit and loss account	..	700 13 1			
	Total ..	15,655 3 3		Total ..	15,655 3 3

Sandal industry.

To Opening stock as on 1st April 1948—			By Sales—		
Finished goods	241 13 6		Cash	106 9 7	
Raw materials	1,886 13 8		Credit	23,346 14 0	
Work in progress	7 12 1				23,455 7 7
		2,138 7 3	,, Stock on 31st March 1949—		
,, Purchases from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949 ..	..	47,959 6 4	Finished goods	34,075 14 3	
,, Wages paid	..	6,324 4 6	Raw materials	4,724 0 3	
,, Railway freight and cart-hire	..	110 8 0	Work in progress	7 12 1	
,, Cost of articles condemned	..	..			38,807 10
,, Gross profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account ..	..	10,752 8 1			
	Total ..	67,283 2 2		Total ..	67,283 2 2

STATEMENT II—*cont.*

Profit and Loss Account.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To	Packing materials consumed	..			656	5	7
„	Establishment charges as per G.O. Ms. No. 4507, Home, dated 18th December 1946—						
	Manager's pay, 10 per cent	383	10	0			
	Accountant's pay, 75 per cent	956	4	0			
	Store clerk's pay, 100 per cent	877	12	0			
	Carpentry Instructor's pay, 25 per cent	231	0	0			
	Weaving malstri's pay, 25 per cent	170	8	0			
	Sandal malstri's pay, 100 per cent	456	0	0			
	Store attender's pay, 100 per cent	543	0	0			
					3,618	2	0
	Depreciation—						
	Buildings 1½ per cent on Rs. 2,334-14-0	350	0	0	350	0	0
	Revaluation of loose tools and plants	440	0	0	440	0	0
	Audit fees	560	0	0	560	0	0
	Net profit for 1948-49	..			11,052	10	10
	Total ..				17,577	2	5

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By	Packing and forwarding charges recovered	..			683	12	2
„	Gross profit transferred from Trading Accounts—						
	Weaving industry	5,460	1	1			
	Carpentry industry	700	13	1			
	Leather industry	10,732	8	1			
					16,893	6	3
					17,577	2	5

STATEMENT III.

(*a*) *Statement showing the strength of the children in the Settlement schools.*

Settlement.	Settlers' children.		Children of unregistered voluntary settlers.		Other children.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Aziznagar	3	..	168	111	40	9	331
Siddhapuram	11	8	34	30	11	4	98
Sitanagaram	1	2	44	36	9	3	95
Bitragunta	..	..	..	..	83	96	179
Stuartpuram	2	1	190	163	43	..	399

(*b*) *Statement showing the strength of the pupils in the various standards.*

Settlement.	I Standard.	II Standard.	III Standard.	IV Standard.	V Standard.	VI Standard.	VII Standard.	VIII Standard.	Total.
Aziznagar	43	44	46	44	46	48	37	23	331
Siddhapuram	28	18	14	12	11	15	..	..	98
Sitanagaram	18	26	20	16	10	5	..	..	95
Bitragunta	37	36	40	28	17	21	..	..	179
Stuartpuram	133	70	52	49	39	32	20	4	399

STATEMENT IV

Convictions, abscondings and discharges in Settlements.

(*a*) Convictions.

Settlement.	Criminal Tribes Act.	Indian Penal Code.	Criminal Procedure Code.	Other Acts.
Aziznagar	1	7	..	..
Siddhapuram ..	35	32	1	40 (Forest and Prohibition Acts).
Sitanagaram	..	4	1	1 Prohibitions.
Stuartpuram	15	25	33	15 Do.

(*b*) Abscondings among internees.

Aziznagar	4
Siddhapuram	7
Sitanagaram	18
Stuartpuram	7

(*c*) Discharges.

	ments.	Discharges under G.O. No. 3791, Home, dated 15th October 1948.	Other discharges
Aziznagar		36	7
Siddhapuram		56	..
Sitanagaram		39	42
Stuartpuram		157	..

HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3253, 10th August 1949

Habitual offenders—Settlements—Kallar, Korava, Yenadi and Sugali Reclamation—Administration Report for 1948–49—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare dated 22nd June 1949, Rc. No. B 3-5086/49.

Order—No. 3253, Home, dated 10th August 1949.

Recorded.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

S. A. IYENGAR,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.
,, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, Madras-4.
,, Commissioner of Labour, Madras.
,, Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras-8.
,, District Magistrates, Madurai, Ramnad, South Arcot, Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur, Salem and Chittoor.
,, Registrar of Co-operative Societies (through the Development Department).
,, Education and Public Health, Revenue, Development, Food and Firka Development Departments.
,, Officer compiling Presidency Administration Reports.
,, Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.
,, American Consul, Madras.
,, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.